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[a1351]

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[a715]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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TIME TABLE.											
On and after 5th October, 1911, until further notice.											
Previous Time-Tables cancelled.											
DOWN TRAINS.						UP TRAINS.					
STATIONS.	No. 1 Tph. Exp.	No. 2 Tph. Exp.	No. 3 Tph. Exp.	No. 4 Tph. Exp.	No. 5 Tph. Exp.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Tph. Exp.	No. 7 Tph. Exp.	No. 8 Tph. Exp.	No. 9 Tph. Exp.	No. 10 Tph. Exp.
Canton, dep.	7.05	14.25	7.00	13.30	7.00	Kowloon, dep.	14.25	8.00	11.10	7.00	15.45
Shek-Pai, dep.	8.02	14.32	7.08	13.38	7.08	Hung Hom, dep.	14.27	8.02	11.12	7.02	15.47
Che P, dep.	8.12	14.42	7.18	13.48	7.18	Yau Ma Tei, dep.	14.31	8.06	11.16	7.06	15.51
Wu Chung, dep.	8.20	14.51	7.26	13.57	7.26	Sha Tin, dep.	14.40	8.16	11.26	7.16	16.01
Nan Kow, dep.	8.30	15.00	7.36	14.07	7.36	Tai Po, dep.	14.51	8.26	11.37	7.26	16.12
Sun Tung, dep.	8.39	15.10	7.45	14.17	7.45	Tai Po Market, dep.	14.54	8.29	11.40	7.29	16.15
Sun Mei, dep.	8.44	15.15	7.50	14.22	7.50	Fan Ling, dep.	15.02	8.37	11.48	7.37	16.23
Nga Yee, dep.	8.48	15.19	7.54	14.26	7.54	Shum Chai, dep.	15.10	8.45	11.56	7.45	16.31
Shen Tung, dep.	8.51	15.22	7.57	14.29	7.57	Pu Koi, dep.	15.20	8.55	12.06	7.55	16.41
Shek Ha, dep.	8.53	15.24	7.59	14.31	7.59	Li Lung, dep.	15.30	9.05	12.16	8.05	16.51
Shek Tin, dep.	8.59	15.30	8.05	14.37	8.05	Ping Wu, dep.	15.40	9.15	12.26	8.15	17.01
Shek Lik, dep.	9.03	15.34	8.09	14.41	8.09	Tin Tong, dep.	15.44	9.19	12.30	8.19	17.05
Shek Lung, dep.	9.08	15.39	8.14	14.46	8.14	Shek Ku, dep.	15.50	9.25	12.36	8.25	17.11
Nam Shek, dep.	9.16	15.47	8.22	14.54	8.22	Tong Tin, dep.	16.00	9.35	12.46	8.35	17.21
Shum Chai, dep.	9.20	15.51	8.26	14.58	8.26	Lum Tung, dep.	16.05	9.40	12.51	8.40	17.26
Shen Tung, dep.	9.24	15.55	8.30	15.02	8.30	Cheung Muk, dep.	16.10	9.45	12.56	8.45	17.31
Muk Luk, dep.	9.28	15.59	8.34	15.06	8.34	Tou Shek, dep.	16.15	9.50	13.01	8.50	17.36
Tai Tung, dep.	9.32	16.03	8.38	15.10	8.38	Shing Ping, dep.	16.20	9.55	13.06	8.55	17.41
Cheung Muk, dep.	9.36	16.07	8.42	15.14	8.42	Muk Luk, dep.	16.25	10.00	13.11	9.00	17.46
Tou Shek, dep.	9.40	16.11	8.46	15.18	8.46	Wang Lik, dep.	16.30	10.05	13.16	9.05	17.51
Lum Tung, dep.	9.44	16.15	8.50	15.22	8.50	Nau Shek, dep.	16.35	10.10	13.21	9.10	17.56
Shing Ping, dep.	9.48	16.19	8.54	15.26	8.54	Sai Wu, dep.	16.40	10.15	13.26	9.15	18.01
Muk Luk, dep.	9.52	16.23	8.58	15.30	8.58	Shek Lung, dep.	16.45	10.20	13.31	9.20	18.06
Tai Tung, dep.	9.56	16.27	9.02	15.34	9.02	Shek Lik, dep.	16.50	10.25	13.36	9.25	18.11
Cheung Muk, dep.	9.60	16.31	9.06	15.38	9.06	Shek Ku, dep.	16.55	10.30	13.41	9.30	18.16
Tou Shek, dep.	9.64	16.35	9.10	15.42	9.10	Tong Tin, dep.	17.00	10.40	13.51	9.40	18.26
Lum Tung, dep.	9.68	16.39	9.14	15.46	9.14	Lum Tung, dep.	17.05	10.45	13.56	9.45	18.31
Shing Ping, dep.	9.72	16.43	9.18	15.50	9.18	Cheung Muk, dep.	17.10	10.50	14.01	9.50	18.36
Muk Luk, dep.	9.76	16.47	9.22	15.54	9.22	Tou Shek, dep.	17.15	10.55	14.06	9.55	18.41
Tai Tung, dep.	9.80	16.51	9.26	15.58	9.26	Shing Ping, dep.	17.20	11.00	14.11	10.00	18.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	9.84	16.55	9.30	16.02	9.30	Muk Luk, dep.	17.25	11.05	14.16	10.05	18.51
Tou Shek, dep.	9.88	16.59	9.34	16.06	9.34	Wang Lik, dep.	17.30	11.10	14.21	10.10	18.56
Lum Tung, dep.	9.92	17.03	9.38	16.10	9.38	Nau Shek, dep.	17.35	11.15	14.26	10.15	19.01
Shing Ping, dep.	9.96	17.07	9.42	16.14	9.42	Sai Wu, dep.	17.40	11.20	14.31	10.20	19.06
Muk Luk, dep.	10.00	17.11	9.46	16.18	9.46	Shek Lung, dep.	17.45	11.25	14.36	10.25	19.11
Tai Tung, dep.	10.04	17.15	9.50	16.22	9.50	Shek Lik, dep.	17.50	11.30	14.41	10.30	19.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	10.08	17.19	9.54	16.26	9.54	Shek Ku, dep.	17.55	11.35	14.46	10.35	19.21
Tou Shek, dep.	10.12	17.23	9.58	16.30	9.58	Tong Tin, dep.	18.00	11.40	14.51	10.40	19.26
Lum Tung, dep.	10.16	17.27	10.02	16.34	10.02	Lum Tung, dep.	18.05	11.45	14.56	10.45	19.31
Shing Ping, dep.	10.20	17.31	10.06	16.38	10.06	Cheung Muk, dep.	18.10	11.50	15.01	10.50	19.36
Muk Luk, dep.	10.24	17.35	10.10	16.42	10.10	Tou Shek, dep.	18.15	11.55	15.06	10.55	19.41
Tai Tung, dep.	10.28	17.39	10.14	16.46	10.14	Shing Ping, dep.	18.20	12.00	15.11	11.00	19.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	10.32	17.43	10.18	16.50	10.18	Muk Luk, dep.	18.25	12.05	15.16	11.05	19.51
Tou Shek, dep.	10.36	17.47	10.22	16.54	10.22	Wang Lik, dep.	18.30	12.10	15.21	11.10	19.56
Lum Tung, dep.	10.40	17.51	10.26	16.58	10.26	Nau Shek, dep.	18.35	12.15	15.26	11.15	20.01
Shing Ping, dep.	10.44	17.55	10.30	17.02	10.30	Sai Wu, dep.	18.40	12.20	15.31	11.20	20.06
Muk Luk, dep.	10.48	17.59	10.34	17.06	10.34	Shek Lung, dep.	18.45	12.25	15.36	11.25	20.11
Tai Tung, dep.	10.52	18.03	10.38	17.10	10.38	Shek Lik, dep.	18.50	12.30	15.41	11.30	20.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	10.56	18.07	10.42	17.14	10.42	Shek Ku, dep.	18.55	12.35	15.46	11.35	20.21
Tou Shek, dep.	10.60	18.11	10.46	17.18	10.46	Tong Tin, dep.	19.00	12.40	15.51	11.40	20.26
Lum Tung, dep.	10.64	18.15	10.50	17.22	10.50	Lum Tung, dep.	19.05	12.45	15.56	11.45	20.31
Shing Ping, dep.	10.68	18.19	10.54	17.26	10.54	Cheung Muk, dep.	19.10	12.50	16.01	11.50	20.36
Muk Luk, dep.	10.72	18.23	10.58	17.30	10.58	Tou Shek, dep.	19.15	12.55	16.06	11.55	20.41
Tai Tung, dep.	10.76	18.27	11.02	17.34	11.02	Shing Ping, dep.	19.20	13.00	16.11	12.00	20.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	10.80	18.31	11.06	17.38	11.06	Muk Luk, dep.	19.25	13.05	16.16	12.05	20.51
Tou Shek, dep.	10.84	18.35	11.10	17.42	11.10	Wang Lik, dep.	19.30	13.10	16.21	12.10	20.56
Lum Tung, dep.	10.88	18.39	11.14	17.46	11.14	Nau Shek, dep.	19.35	13.15	16.26	12.15	21.01
Shing Ping, dep.	10.92	18.43	11.18	17.50	11.18	Sai Wu, dep.	19.40	13.20	16.31	12.20	21.06
Muk Luk, dep.	10.96	18.47	11.22	17.54	11.22	Shek Lung, dep.	19.45	13.25	16.36	12.25	21.11
Tai Tung, dep.	11.00	18.51	11.26	17.58	11.26	Shek Lik, dep.	19.50	13.30	16.41	12.30	21.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	11.04	18.55	11.30	18.02	11.30	Shek Ku, dep.	19.55	13.35	16.46	12.35	21.21
Tou Shek, dep.	11.08	18.59	11.34	18.06	11.34	Tong Tin, dep.	20.00	13.40	16.51	12.40	21.26
Lum Tung, dep.	11.12	19.03	11.38	18.10	11.38	Lum Tung, dep.	20.05	13.45	16.56	12.45	21.31
Shing Ping, dep.	11.16	19.07	11.42	18.14	11.42	Cheung Muk, dep.	20.10	13.50	17.01	12.50	21.36
Muk Luk, dep.	11.20	19.11	11.46	18.18	11.46	Tou Shek, dep.	20.15	13.55	17.06	12.55	21.41
Tai Tung, dep.	11.24	19.15	11.50	18.22	11.50	Shing Ping, dep.	20.20	14.00	17.11	13.00	21.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	11.28	19.19	11.54	18.26	11.54	Muk Luk, dep.	20.25	14.05	17.16	13.05	21.51
Tou Shek, dep.	11.32	19.23	11.58	18.30	11.58	Wang Lik, dep.	20.30	14.10	17.21	13.10	21.56
Lum Tung, dep.	11.36	19.27	12.02	18.34	12.02	Nau Shek, dep.	20.35	14.15	17.26	13.15	22.01
Shing Ping, dep.	11.40	19.31	12.06	18.38	12.06	Sai Wu, dep.	20.40	14.20	17.31	13.20	22.06
Muk Luk, dep.	11.44	19.35	12.10	18.42	12.10	Shek Lung, dep.	20.45	14.25	17.36	13.25	22.11
Tai Tung, dep.	11.48	19.39	12.14	18.46	12.14	Shek Lik, dep.	20.50	14.30	17.41	13.30	22.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	11.52	19.43	12.18	18.50	12.18	Shek Ku, dep.	20.55	14.35	17.46	13.35	22.21
Tou Shek, dep.	11.56	19.47	12.22	18.54	12.22	Tong Tin, dep.	21.00	14.40	17.51	13.40	22.26
Lum Tung, dep.	11.60	19.51	12.26	18.58	12.26	Lum Tung, dep.	21.05	14.45	17.56	13.45	22.31
Shing Ping, dep.	11.64	19.55	12.30	19.02	12.30	Cheung Muk, dep.	21.10	14.50	18.01	13.50	22.36
Muk Luk, dep.	11.68	19.59	12.34	19.06	12.34	Tou Shek, dep.	21.15	14.55	18.06	13.55	22.41
Tai Tung, dep.	11.72	20.03	12.38	19.10	12.38	Shing Ping, dep.	21.20	15.00	18.11	14.00	22.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	11.76	20.07	12.42	19.14	12.42	Muk Luk, dep.	21.25	15.05	18.16	14.05	22.51
Tou Shek, dep.	11.80	20.11	12.46	19.18	12.46	Wang Lik, dep.	21.30	15.10	18.21	14.10	22.56
Lum Tung, dep.	11.84	20.15	12.50	19.22	12.50	Nau Shek, dep.	21.35	15.15	18.26	14.15	23.01
Shing Ping, dep.	11.88	20.19	12.54	19.26	12.54	Sai Wu, dep.	21.40	15.20	18.31	14.20	23.06
Muk Luk, dep.	11.92	20.23	12.58	19.30	12.58	Shek Lung, dep.	21.45	15.25	18.36	14.25	23.11
Tai Tung, dep.	11.96	20.27	13.02	19.34	13.02	Shek Lik, dep.	21.50	15.30	18.41	14.30	23.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	12.00	20.31	13.06	19.38	13.06	Shek Ku, dep.	21.55	15.35	18.46	14.35	23.21
Tou Shek, dep.	12.04	20.35	13.10	19.42	13.10	Tong Tin, dep.	22.00	15.40	18.51	14.40	23.26
Lum Tung, dep.	12.08	20.39	13.14	19.46	13.14	Lum Tung, dep.	22.05	15.45	18.56	14.45	23.31
Shing Ping, dep.	12.12	20.43	13.18	19.50	13.18	Cheung Muk, dep.	22.10	15.50	19.01	14.50	23.36
Muk Luk, dep.	12.16	20.47	13.22	19.54	13.22	Tou Shek, dep.	22.15	15.55	19.06	14.55	23.41
Tai Tung, dep.	12.20	20.51	13.26	19.58	13.26	Shing Ping, dep.	22.20	16.00	19.11	15.00	23.46
Cheung Muk, dep.	12.24	20.55	13.30	20.02	13.30	Muk Luk, dep.	22.25	16.05	19.16	15.05	23.51
Tou Shek, dep.	12.28	20.59	13.34	20.06	13.34	Wang Lik, dep.	22.30	16.10	19.21	15.10	23.56
Lum Tung, dep.	12.32	21.03	13.38	20.10	13.38	Nau Shek, dep.	22.35	16.15	19.26	15.15	24.01
Shing Ping, dep.	12.36	21.07	13.42	20.14	13.42	Sai Wu, dep.	22.40	16.20	19.31	15.20	24.06
Muk Luk, dep.	12.40	21.11	13.46	20.18	13.46	Shek Lung, dep.	22.45	16.25	19.36	15.25	24.11
Tai Tung, dep.	12.44	21.15	13.50	20.22	13.50	Shek Lik, dep.	22.50	16.30	19.41	15.30	24.16
Cheung Muk, dep.	12.48	21.19	13.54	20.26	13.54	Shek Ku, dep.	22.55	16.35	19.46	15.35	24.21
Tou Shek, dep.	12.52	21.23	13.58	20.30	13.58	Tong Tin, dep.	23.00	16.40	19.51	15.40	24.26
Lum Tung, dep.	12.56	21.27	14.02	20.34	14.02	Lum Tung, dep.	23.05	16.45	19.56	15.45	24.31
Shing Ping, dep.	13.00	21.31	14.06	20.38							

INTIMATION



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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and no publication without evidence of good faith.
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Unusually signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTH.
On October 18th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. HEINE, MERTENS, a daughter.

DEATH.
On October 19th, at Shanghai, THOMAS HENRY MALCOLM, late Master of the China Navigation Company's S.S. Tamsui, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25th, 1911.

At a time when civil war has broken out in China it is interesting to glance at the teachings of the Chinese Sages on the subject of war, as well as at the famous military classic which contains the rules by which warfare has been governed in China since the fifth century B.C., as they serve to shed light on many things in a Chinese war which in foreign eyes appear ridiculous. Mencius "always advocates a policy of peace and in this respect," says an authority, "he is at one with all the chief state philosophers of the Chinese." He declares that there are no righteous wars, and generally deprecates war, especially a war of conquest. Mr. DYER BALL in his latest book makes an interesting quotation from the writings of LAO TSE in this connection. "Wherever a host is stationed," says the founder of Taoism, "briars and thorns spring up. In the sequence of great armies there are sure to be bad years." This "Convent against war" goes on to say: "A skilful commander strikes a decisive blow, and stops. He does not dare (by continuing his operations) to assert and complete his mastery. He strikes it, as a matter of necessity; he

strikes it, but not from a wish for mastery." Then there are these further extracts from the *Tao Teh King*: "Now arms, however beautiful, are instruments of evil omen, hateful, it may be said, to all creatures." "He who has killed multitudes of men should weep for them with the bitterest grief." Mencius rightly considered war as productive of misery and leading early to ruin, being "permissible only in a case of necessity, and even then its spirit and tendencies must be guarded against." Nevertheless in spite of the chief State philosophers, there have not been of uncommon occurrence in China, and The Book of War, written in the fifth century B.C., by SUN TSE and WU TSE, when China was a conglomerate of principalities in perpetual ferment, remains to this day the most celebrated work on war in the literature of China. Captain E. F. CALTHROP, R.F.A., who published a translation of this military classic two or three years ago wrote of it: "While the chariot has gone, and weapons have changed, these ancient masters have held their own, since they deal chiefly with the fundamental principles of war, with the influence of politics and human nature on military operations; and they show in a most striking way how unchanging these principles are." In the way which were waged at the time this book was written we are told the main factors were personal ambition and intrigue, and not the wishes of the people. "Patriotism or a popular cause, could not, therefore, be relied on to maintain the moral of the levies. Instead of these, what may be called the force of despair is pointed out as the most powerful agent in giving cohesion and energy to an army. The general is urged to take a vigorous offensive; and to act at a distance from his base where defeat means disaster, and where desertion is minimised owing to the distance from home. He should, in fact, burn his boats before an action, or in Chinese phrase, act as one who removes the ladder from under those mounted upon the roof." The secrets of the successful strategist are described by SUN in these terms: "War is a thing of pretence, therefore, when capable of action we pretend disability; when near to the enemy, we pretend to be far; when far away, we pretend to be near. Allure the enemy by giving him a small advantage. Confuse and capture him. If there be defects, give an appearance of perfection, and awe the enemy. Pretend to be strong, and so cause the enemy to avoid you. Make him angry, and confuse his plans. Pretend to be inferior, and enhance his strength, make division in his camp. Attack weak points, and appear in unexpected places." Human nature has not materially changed in China since this was written two thousand four hundred years ago, in the days when "spears were given to the short; bows and catapults to the strong; the bell and drum to the bold; fodder and provisions to the feeble; and the arrangement of the plan to the wise." But in these days of maxims and long-range guns, military balloons and telegraphic communications, an army to be successful has to learn much that is beyond the scope of China's classic "Book of War." Captain CALTHROP tells us that though to-day SUN and WU have given way to scientific works of European writers, their sayings have become proverbs, and their influence, he declares, undoubtedly helped the Japanese to victory in the war with Russia. "Belief in the importance of a knowledge of the enemy and his resources, of preparation and training had grown out of a long study of these ancient masters; and since it was the vital importance of a successful issue to the Japanese which, after all, fired their resolution and carried them through, they proved the sage's words that it is the energy born of despair that wins the victory." If we adopt this reasoning we may predict victory for the rebels in the present convulsion, but in such a war other things like good generalship and modern scientific methods of warfare count, so long as there is loyalty and cohesion among the troops. The world will know better what to think when they learn something of the moral of the troops after the first great battle of which we ought to get news to-day.

Mr. A. Fong sends us two interesting photographs of the eclipse of the Sun.

Shanghai is becoming concerned about its food supply, as cargoes have ceased to come down the river.

On Monday the body of a Chinese boy about nine years of age was found in the harbour and taken to Kowloon Mortuary.

H.M.S. *Minotaur* arrived in port yesterday. We understand that the departure of the *Keel* has been indefinitely postponed.

The body of the Chinese who fell overboard from the *s.s. Helene* on the 21st instant was picked up in the harbour on Monday and sent to the Mortuary.

Count Okuma, who has been visiting Sendai, addressed a public meeting attended by over 8,000 persons at the Prefectural Assembly Chamber on Monday morning, the 9th instant. Dr. Takata, President of the Waseda University, spoke first, and Count Okuma followed, his speech lasting over an hour, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Japan was said to have made great strides in civilisation, said the Count, but, compared with the other Powers of the world, Japan was a long way behind. The national wealth did not increase in proportion to the large expansion of national expenditure. The export trade of the country was depressed, and the Japanese people were experiencing difficulties in living. Japan was now in the position of a man riding on a weak horse, with a long distance to go, late in the afternoon. He must make great haste in order to reach his destination. It was the business-men who must work hard to remedy the present state of affairs. In conclusion the Count referred to the excessively heavy taxation which was bearing upon the people.

THE LAW COURTS.

We learn that the Judges will move into occupation of the Law Courts during the Christmas vacation.

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THE CRISTAL PALACE.

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The Lord Mayor is issuing an appeal to local authorities.

THE TURF.

London, October 24th. Hornet's Beauty has been scratched out of the Cambridgeshire Stakes.

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Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister to Tokyo, Lady Macdonald and Miss Macdonald and Mr. G. B. Sanson, Assistant Japanese Secretary of the British Embassy, Tokyo, are on a tour in Manchuria and Korea.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday the owners of two Chinese boats were charged before Commander Beckwith, R.N., with unlawfully using their boats without a licence. Defendants were convicted, and a fine of \$2 each was imposed.

The Chinese Director of the Kirin-Changchun Railway has appointed a French engineer to supercede the Japanese Chief Engineer of the line. Commenting on this the Japanese paper at Dairen says:—"Evidently, the Director has scant confidence either in the character or ability of the Chief Engineer, who, together with the Chief Accountant, has been engaged by China, under a treaty obligation to Japan. The Director has now openly called into question the technical qualification of the Chief Engineer, and apparently refuses to take any notice of him. This is a pretty way of treating a Japanese whom China once singled out as the man of her choice and asked for Japan's consent to his appointment. What we are curious to make sure of is whether Director Li has been insulting the Chief Engineer before the world on his own responsibility or with the passive cognizance of the Peking authorities. It is time, we should think, that, in whichever event, Japan shall step in and call a halt to this public insult to a Japanese gentleman whose services China agreed to engage in terms of a Treaty and, in this particular instance, by her own choice."

IMPRESSIONS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

BY A CHINESE.

We have received from a Chinese who studied in America and has been to England and other countries, and is now living in Hongkong on his means, some "impressions" of the Magistracy, which he says he attends frequently to observe the proceedings. These impressions are not written in a manner suitable for publication, but they amount in short to a plea for more considerate treatment of Chinese offenders in the Senior Magistrate's Court. The following extract may be quoted:

"I see this Magistrate always finishes a case very quickly, and the story of the policeman is always the only story he can hear, the poor prisoner's story is not considered by him at all. The punishment is always too great. A poor woman who has gathered on the hillside some dry small branches of trees is at once fined \$3, or seven days' hard labour. A sampan woman with a child in her arms is fined \$5 or seven days for putting her boat in the wrong place. Some small boys who sell tea or peanuts in the street, who bring their mothers and brothers to the Court with them, are fined \$3 or seven days because they had no right to sell in the street. Perhaps forty small boys are fined \$4 each, or one month. Between the 30 or 40 of them I don't think you will find more than 24 altogether. The tea and peanuts of the little boys are not worth more than 20 cents. There are plenty other small cases in which the fines are too large and the imprisonment too long. Why should the Magistrate be so hard on these poor people? Is it because they are Chinese? Besides, there is no pardon at all in Hongkong, instead of doing these poor people to good? In your country, in many cases when a man is charged a first time for small cases the Magistrate nearly always lets him go after giving him a good scolding. Why don't they treat us Chinese in the same way? There should be some pardon sometimes."

Though we afford publicity to this extract from our correspondent's letter, we do not endorse his opinions. He cannot fail to have gathered from his frequent visits to the Courts that such offences as he names are very common. They are seldom committed in ignorance of the laws and regulations of the Colony, and in assessing the punishment in such cases it is the duty of the Magistrate to have regard to its deterrent effect upon others who are similarly inclined to treat the law with scant respect. If the leniency our correspondent advocates were habitually shown, these cases, it is certain, would become far more numerous than they are now. Where a lenient view of a case can safely be taken, the Senior Magistrate seldom neglects to take it.

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TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REVOLUTION.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

Shanghai, October 23rd.

Consular telegrams state that the Imperialists who retired from Hankow before the rebel force have further withdrawn to kilometre 64 on the railway, evidently for the purpose of joining hands with General Yin Chang's force, which is to-day at Siaokan, according to Chinese official reports.

[Siaokan appears to be about 25 miles North of Hankow.]

IMPERIALIST SUCCESS.

LATER.

General Yin Chang, Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Forces, reported a success over the rebels last Friday and Saturday at Hsiyangchow.

KIUKIANG CAPTURED BY REBELS.

Kiukiang is reported to have fallen last night. The Yamen and telegraph office have been burnt, and communication is cut off.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS

ABOUT CHANGSHA.

There is considerable doubt regarding the reported fall of Changsha. A telegram from the Governor of Hunan to the Viceroy of Nanking, dated the 23rd instant, states positively that all is quiet in Hunan.

SHANGHAI RECRUITS FOR REBEL ARMY.

Local Chinese hotheads are leaving for Wuchang to join the rebels.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

GERMAN TROOPS AND CHINESE MOB.

LONDON, October 24th.

In reply to inquiries the German Admiral telegraphed that on the night of the 12th instant a Chinese mob attempted to plunder the German Settlement.

A landing party routed the mob with the butt end of their rifles, no one being hurt.

CHINESE LOAN SUSPENDED.

LATER.

Reuter learns that owing to the revolution the negotiations for the Chinese Currency Reform Loan of ten millions have been suspended. A clause in the contract enabling the Banks to delay the loan on account of *force majeure* is considered applicable at present.

THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

ARAB TREACHERY.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Italian outposts at Tripoli are still being frequently attacked, and were engaged for several hours to-day.

A number of Tripoli Arabs have been treacherously firing in the rear of the Italian troops.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that two officers made a reconnaissance on a monoplane at Tripoli and discovered four Turkish camps eight miles beyond the Italian outposts.

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THE BRITISH CABINET.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Right Hon. R. McKenna has resigned his office as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Cabinet has been re-constructed as follows:

Earl Carrington becomes Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon. R. McKenna becomes Home Secretary.

The Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse is given a place in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Hon. Walter Runciman becomes President of the Board of Agriculture.

The Hon. Joseph A. Pease becomes President of the Board of Education.

The other appointments outside the Cabinet are:

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. F. D. Acland becomes Foreign Under-Secretary.

The Right Hon. Alfred Emmott becomes Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Lord Lucas becomes Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. J. H. Whitely, M.P. for Halifax, will be proposed Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, vacant by the promotion of the Right Hon. A. Emmott.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

Bye-elections are involved at Oldham, South Somerset, and East Bristol.

NEW PEERS.

The Right Hon. A. Emmott and Sir E. Strachey are to receive peerages.

THE COUNTRY SURPRISED.

LATER.

The re-shuffling of the Cabinet has come as a surprise, especially the exchange of the Right Hon. R. McKenna and the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, which is chiefly commented upon, occasioning a curious conflict of opinion.

While a section of the Conservatives considers Mr. Churchill's appointment as a victory of the "Little Navyites," the *Morning Post* says that it is an indication that the Government is beginning to recognise the extreme urgency of the question of national defence, and pays a tribute to Mr. Churchill's abilities and strength of purpose.

The *Daily Express* congratulates the country upon the change and believes that the Admiralty will regain the confidence of the public.

The *Daily Mail* makes a comparison with Mr. Chamberlain in 1895 taking an inferior post in anticipation of making history.

"Possibly Mr. Churchill believes that in the near future the Admiralty will be even more important than the Colonial Office was in 1895."

The *Daily Graphic* says that the change will be profoundly unpopular in the Navy. Mr. Churchill was the bitterest opponent in the Cabinet of Mr. McKenna. Admiral Sir John Fisher and he were in constant communication with the malcontents in the Navy and advocated the building of King Edwards in preference to Dreadnoughts.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that when Lord Tweedmouth resigned, Sir John Fisher used his influence to induce Mr. Churchill to take the post.

The *Daily News* offers no comments, but thinks that the exchange is due to personal tastes and considerations not known to the public.

The *Morning Leader* says that Mr. Churchill was the pledged apostle of economy, and thinks that he was chosen in view of the delicate situation. When the German programme is completed, it hopes that he will negotiate a reduction of armaments.

Altogether the newspapers think that Mr. Churchill has a great opportunity and that his attitude is one of expectancy as to how he will use it.

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TELEGRAMS.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

CHINESE CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, October 24th.

Miss Amy Liu, the daughter of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, christened the Chinese cruiser *Chacho* launched to-day. The cruiser sails in January for China.

Sir Andrew Noble said that was the 27th ship built for China. It would be the most up-to-date vessel of its type.

His Excellency Liu Yu-lin expressed his entire satisfaction with the *Chacho*.

Mr. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, dwelt on the importance of training the Chinese Navy. The only "yellow peril" existing was that of Powers gratuitously attacking the honour and integrity of China. There was no more peaceful nation in the world than China.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, October 24th.

It is announced that the Executive of the railwaymen are to meet in London on the 30th instant to consider the Commission's report.

It is feared that if the militants get the upper hand it will cause a worse industrial upheaval than that which occurred in August.

LATER.

Mr. Henderson, M.P., has issued an explanation of the findings of the Railway Commission, considering that the dissatisfaction of the men is due to misunderstanding. He emphatically denies that the Report does not concede recognition of the Trades Unions, and trusts that his explanation will relieve the feelings of the men.

EARL GREY'S SERVICES

RECOGNISED.

LONDON, October 24th.

H. M. the King has invested Earl Grey, late Governor-General of Canada, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

THE RECTORSHIP OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, October 24th.

Lord Minto and the Earl of Crewe are nominated as candidates for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

DEAR FOOD AND PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Reichstag has debated certain Dear Food interpellations.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, replying, said the only object of the interpellations was to destroy German's protective system. This the Government would resolutely resist. He attributed the dearth of food to drought.

The speech was punctuated with cheers from the Right and uproar and hisses from the Socialists.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 24th.

The death of the Earl of Onslow, Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, is announced.

BOXING.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Frenchman Carpentier beat Young Joseph, the English welterweight champion, in the eleventh round on points at Southwark. The stake was £300.

DANGER OF OVER-EXERCISING.

If you will take notice, you will observe how common it is for former athletes to succumb to some germ disease. It is not because they were athletes, but because, as athletes, they expended energy instead of making and storing it. I do not believe that any contestant in that heart-breaking stunt, the Marathon run, will ever have in him resources to withstand a severe attack of disease germs. At an age when he needs force and cell endurance it will be found wanting. The heart has expended much of its

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Vice-President, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

TRAINING OF NULLAH.

The following letter was received from the Government relative to the training of nullahs in 1912:

In reply to your letter of the 1st ult., I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has decided to request the Legislative Council to vote in connection with the 1912 estimates the sums of \$3,000, \$7,400 and \$800 to provide for items 1, 2 and 3 (the training of a stream on Pokfulam Road, the training of streams at Shekwan, and improvements on May Road), respectively, in the report enclosed in your letter. The remaining items will be considered later.

The President stated that the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Board relative to the training of nullahs for the prevention of malaria included five items. The reply of the Government showed that they proposed to deal with a start with three of them, and the remaining items would be considered later. The letter was laid on the table.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHELTERS.

The Board considered the following letter from the Government relative to certain shelters over the footway in Queen's Road Central:

I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of minutes by the Director of Public Works and Head of the Sanitary Department dated 25th August and 2nd ult. respectively, concerning certain shelters over the footway in Queen's Road Central, and to state that the Crown Solicitor has advised that *prima facie* these shelters are encroachments. They are, however, to some extent a convenience to the public, and His Excellency the Governor will therefore be glad to learn, before further action is taken in the matter, whether in the opinion of the Board the removal of these shelters is necessary or desirable in the interests of sanitation.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL, minuted—I go further than the Director of Public Works. They are a very great convenience to the public.

The President said the Government had requested the opinion of the Board regarding the maintenance of corrugated iron shelters along Queen's Road. These shelters prevented pedestrians from getting wet as they passed, and they also saved passengers from getting rubbish dumped on their heads. The objection to them was that rubbish was dumped on top of them. He suggested that they should be removed because they were very dirty, and it appeared to be nobody's business to clean them from time to time. He did not, however, wish to press his views, and wished to hear whether members thought they should be retained as a convenience, with possibly certain safeguards, or whether they should be removed.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—As long as there is no danger to the health of the public I think they should be retained.

In reply to Dr. Fitzwilliams, The President said it was not the duty of the Board to keep these roofs clean.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—The owners' attention can be called to them.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Owners might be threatened if they do not keep the shelters clean they will be removed.

The President—There is some difficulty in knowing who the owners are. It is not quite certain whether they belong to the public or to landlords. If we told the landlords of adjoining houses to keep them clean they might disclaim all responsibility and say they do not belong to them. As far as I am aware, they were not put up by the Public Works Department.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK moved that the structures be allowed to stay, and that the owners be warned to keep them clean.

Mr. NG HON TSZ seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF CEILINGS.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH submitted the following minute relative to the removal of ceilings, stair-linings and wainscoting from all premises licensed hereafter for the preparation, sale or storage of food:

I have the honor to recommend that the Board should require that all premises which are hereafter licensed for the preparation, sale or storage of food should be free of ceilings, stair-linings and wainscoting. These appliances facilitate the housing of rats on the premises, and our experience in house-cleaning shows that rats are found more frequently on premises which store foodstuffs than elsewhere. The rule would apply to houses, restaurants, bakeries, poultry, meat, vegetable and fruit licences, and other similar places, and would be a distinct advantage as an anti-plague measure.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I am against including restaurants. I would include confectioners' shops, which are not licensed but store a good deal of food.

The President pointed out that the Sanitary Board some two years ago passed a resolution that all ceilings and stair-linings throughout the city should be gradually removed, but on the advice of some of the members of the Board this was given up, as it was found a very difficult thing to do. But he thought the present proposal to deal with only such places where rats were bound to congregate would meet with members' approval.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK said a similar measure was discussed by the Board in March, 1907, when members, after going through the scheme carefully, decided not to adopt it. At the time the *Daily Press*, in a leading article, adversely criticised the measure, and there was also a Government ruling against it. Now the measure was submitted for the Board's consideration in an amplified form by including the removal of wainscoting and stair-linings. In almost every domestic building food was in preparation or stored to a smaller or greater extent, and he presumed the measure, if adopted, would in time disturb the principal Chinese firms in Bonham Strand and the silk stores in Jerrold Street. Personally, he doubted whether rats could be largely accommodated inside the ceilings of Chinese hotels and restaurants. If his information was correct, the floors of these buildings were laid with thick tiles and the spaces between the tiles were filled with cement mortar, so that unless rats could climb the bare walls they could not get between the ceilings and the tiled floors. And even if they did get inside it would not be easy for them to run through the tiles. The wainscoting, as members were aware, was not the elaborate sort seen in European buildings, and the empty space between the wainscoting and the walls was only about half an inch wide, scarcely wide enough to comfortably accommodate rats. The access to this space could be easily cut off by removing a few inches of wainscoting close to the ground and filling the gap with cement mortar. He thought that ceilings, wainscoting and stair-linings, so far as the harbouring of rats was concerned, were not so bad as they were represented to be. Rats were to be found in every domestic building, and would be so long as human beings lived under a covering; therefore the destruction of these things would not effectually wipe out their existence. The measure, if adopted, would not only inflict great hardship and loss, but it would also upset business arrangements and frighten customers away. Therefore he would not be a party to a scheme which all along he had considered drastic.

Mr. NG HON TSZ thought that such a measure would be very objectionable, and he wished to know how the Medical Officer of Health would enjoy his dinner under a shower of dust. There were many cases of plague this year in Centre Street, and rats were certainly not to be found in that locality on account of the food stored there, as the people in that vicinity were too poor to keep any stores. This showed that places where food was stored were not the only places where plague occurred. He thought that no member of the Board would like to sleep in a room with a ceiling. Not only did the cracks in the floor allow the dust to fall through, but the occupants on the floor above could look through to the room below. He thought this objectionable scheme might be done away with if tenants of houses were warned that they must keep their premises clean and exterminate rats.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH stated that in 1903, when the Public Health Ordinance was passed, the Government, with the concurrence of the Board, prohibited the erection of ceilings and stair-linings in new buildings. It was true, as Mr. Lau Chu Pak said, that at the speaker's instigation the question of the removal of ceilings was brought up, and the Board then decided that it was not prepared to take any action. In 1908, however, when he (Dr. Clark) was at Home the Board reconsidered the question and reversed its previous decision, for they passed a series of by-laws authorising the compulsory removal of ceilings and stair-linings in any district which the Board chose to designate for that purpose. Those by-laws were subsequently confirmed by the Legislative Council, receiving not only the approval of the Board, but also the approval of the Legislative Council and the Governor. Therefore he did not think it could be said that he was bringing up a question which was settled once and for all in 1907. With regard to the opinion of Mr. Lau Chu Pak that food on premises had nothing to do with the presence or absence of rats, he was afraid he must strenuously differ from it. Rats were attracted by food, and where there were large quantities of food such as in eating-houses and bakeries, there were naturally more rats than in an ordinary domestic building. It was a mistake for him to have mentioned restaurants in his minute, because restaurants were not licensed by the Board, and the condition he mentioned had been in force for some years past, and there had not been the slightest difficulty or protest of any sort or description. He did not see any reason for including confectioners' shops in such a resolution as this, as they contained practically nothing but tinned food, but for ordinary licensed premises he thought it was a very reasonable and feasible suggestion.

The President thought it was only right that the Board should attach great importance to the views expressed by the two Chinese representatives, but in view of what the Medical Officer had said, he thought a great many of the remarks of the former gentlemen did not apply to the case. Their reasoning was confined chiefly, he thought, to restaurants, and these had, for quite a number of years past, to remove their ceilings and stair-linings before they were able to get licences. Therefore the question was confined to places such as bakeries, premises on which offensive trades were carried on, and premises outside markets which were licensed for the sale of fish, fruit, vegetables or meat.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH moved that ceilings, stair-linings and the lower portion of wainscoting should be removed from all premises licensed hereafter by the Board for the preparation, sale or storage of food. He pointed out that this would not affect existing licensed premises.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

VACATION LEAVE.

Inspectors Pearson, Ward and Coysh applied for long vacation leave.

The Board decided to recommend the Government to grant leave to the applicants on the return of the three inspectors now on leave.

TRANSFER OF A FRUIT LICENCE.

Application was made for permission to transfer a fruit licence at No. 2, King Shan Lane, Shaikwan, from Chan Kwong to Chan Chi.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I do not agree to the transfer. The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I think the transfer might be allowed. The proper course is to prosecute the man if he breaks the law; not to close the business.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL regretted that the Registrar-General was not present, as the whole point turned on the fact that he and the Registrar-General, who were appointed a select committee, differed. Mr. Wolfe could not help saying that it seemed to him most unwise that the Board should license certain premises on certain conditions when they knew beforehand that the conditions had not been complied with. He could not understand why they should license a man with a view to running him in on such particular occasion when he failed to comply with the conditions, and he thought the better plan would be not to license the premises at all. In this case the licence was held by the brother of the present applicant, who, during the absence of his brother carried on the business on the pavement. The inspector in charge at Shaikwan reported unfavourably on the application.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. FITZWILLIAMS, the application for a transfer of the licence was refused, and the original licence was allowed to remain in abeyance for a period of three months.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending October 7th the death rate of the Colony showed a percentage of 22.8, as against 23.5 for the corresponding week of last year.

BAZAAR AT THE CITY HALL.

The annual sale of work in the interest of the French Convent took place at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. As usual, there was a very fine collection of beautiful needlework and fancy articles made by the inmates of the Convent, and these being tastefully set out on the various stalls made a fine display. The ladies of the Colony gave their services freely as saleswomen and as purchasers, and the bazaar proved very successful. Unfortunately the state of Lady Lugard's health did not permit her Ladyship to open the proceedings, as was anticipated, but her Lordship Bishop Pozzoni declared the bazaar open in a few appropriate words, and the business of buying and selling proceeded briskly, there being a good attendance, chiefly of ladies. The stallholders and their assistants were as under:

Refreshment stall—Mrs. Ross, assisted by Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Newall, Miss Tomes, Miss H. Tomes, Miss Eyres and Miss M. Eyres.
No. 1 stall—Mrs. Gordon, assisted by Mrs. Macgregor and the Misses Gordon.
No. 2 stall—Mrs. Tomes, assisted by Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Ram.
No. 3 (French) stall—Madame Borindogno, assisted by Madame Paillard, Frau Voretzsch and Frau von Wiser.
No. 4 (French) stall—Madame Thomas, assisted by Madame L. Hurtado, Madame de Reus, Madame Delmers, Mlle. Leoble and Mlle. Thomas.
No. 5 stall—Mrs. Lammert, assisted by Mrs. R. Chapman, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Coppin, and Mrs. Smyth.
No. 6 stall—Miss Wallace, assisted by Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Harter, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss Armstrong, and Miss Harter.
No. 7 stall—Mrs. Jordan, assisted by Mrs. Valpy and Mrs. Barrington.
No. 8 stall—Mrs. Chatham, assisted by Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Craddock, Miss Harris, Miss E. H. Potts and Miss M. H. Potts.
No. 9 (American) stall—Mrs. Bolles, assisted by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Shearer and Mrs. Bowday.
No. 10 (German) stall—Mrs. Just, assisted by Mrs. Hoch and Mrs. Muller.
No. 11 (toy) stall—Mrs. Tulloch, assisted by Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Lindsey.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

A further practice will be held at King's Park range to-day, commencing about 3.30 p.m. On Saturday, 28th inst., commencing at 2.15 sharp, there will be a team match between Probables and Possibles for Interport honours, the best ten of each side to count.

The teams are as follows: The Possibles being composed entirely of Navy, Army and Volunteer representatives, and the Probables of Civilians:

PROBABLES. E. Earl (Captain). G. H. Bennerman. A. Henderson. W. Bassford. A. B. West. F. Brown. W. J. Eldridge. W. C. Hill. L. G. Bird. T. Earl. E. Stewart. McNab Wilson. F. Deau. G. Gibson. A. Clivert. McClelland. POSSIBLES. C. E. Tucker (Captain). A. Osman. G. W. Clissold. W. Bryant. J. A. Leadbeater. A. Sargent. J. Priestland. E. Franks. E. Richards. V. Sorby. E. Chapman. W. Anderson. Brown (K.O.Y.L.I.). Bain (P.O.). Thompson (P.O.). Captain Scott (H.K.V.C.). Competitors above mentioned who are unable to attend will oblige by informing the Secretary as soon as possible.

ADDRESS ON CONFUCIANISM.

At the recent celebration of the anniversary of Confucius' birthday held at the Tai Ping Theatre, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the President of the local Confucian Society, addressed over 4,000 enthusiastic followers of the Great Sage (about one thirtieth of whom were ladies).

Following is a translation of the address: Ladies and Gentlemen,—To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of China's Great Sage, the occasion should be commemorated by all Chinese in a befitting manner. As you all know, Confucius was one of the descendants of the forty-seventh generation of the Emperor Hin Yuen. He was only one of the people; yet he continued the teaching of all his forefathers and brought it to perfection. It was due to Confucius that the laws governing the relationship of human society, as well as Principle and Virtue, still exist in China; also, that the mind of the Chinese is still open to improvement; and that China, as an Empire, is still conscious of what is justice. If Confucius had not been born to the world, China would have been without these social relationships without principle, virtue, conscience, or justice; and civilization in the country would have come to an end long ago. To his teaching then do we owe the fact that civilization still exists in China. Although there are to-day some people who are unfaithful, unfraternal, unprincipled, and unrighteous, these, we all know, have not received the teaching of Confucius which, if followed, would in time imperceptibly improve the mind and remind one of the existence of Conscience and Justice. It will be seen that instruction is the life and soul of an empire; consequently Confucius laid stress on his remark, "There being instruction, there will be no distinction of classes." Mencius also said, "If one is comfortably lodged without being taught at the same time, he becomes almost a beast." When he went to see King Wei of Leming, Mencius said, "Let careful attention be paid to education in schools, to the inculcation especially of the filial and fraternal duties." Again, when he saw King Suen of Tsai, he made the same remark. Such being the intentions of Confucius, when he was asked what might be done for the masses, he replied, "Enrich them and teach them." In the Han Dynasty a statesman named Luk Ka advised the King: "Let us study literature. His Majesty replied: "I conquered my kingdom by battles won on horseback; of what use is literature?" Where, upon the statesman said to the King: "No doubt your Majesty conquered the kingdom on horseback, but can you govern your kingdom on horseback?" When the king heard this remark he at once devoted himself to promoting education, and during the time he was on the throne he diligently studied the teaching of Confucius. It will thus be seen that although heroic monarchs may conquer kingdoms by prowess and strength, yet the governing of kingdoms must depend on education. This Society, being mindful of Confucius' intentions, directs its attention first to the work of establishing schools and sending forth preachers.

With regard to the former, the Society has established eleven schools, the number of scholars in each averaging between 100 and 200. Thus over 1,000 boys are being taught gratis. As to results, they have proved very satisfactory. In the examination of all schools in Canton conducted by the Chinese authority last year, about 70 schools were classed as "very good," and only 3 came within the category of "Excellent." Of these three, one was the Society's School at Honan. It will thus be seen that the work of the Society is bearing good fruit. The Society's school committee are doing their utmost to further the work, and have recently appointed a school inspector to supervise the work of its schools. I am confident that the future results will be more gratifying. H. E. The Governor of Hongkong, Sir Frederick Lugard, being mindful that the Chinese youths in the Colony are still in need of proper elementary schools to go to, as those already established are not sufficient to meet the demand, has made a grant out of the Educational Vote for the purpose of assisting the establishment of such schools, and deputed several gentlemen to carefully discuss the matter and persuade the Chinese residents in the Colony to establish additional elementary schools to educate their youths. This coincides with Confucius' teaching. "Let careful attention be paid to education in schools, to the inculcation in them especially of the filial and fraternal duties." I therefore sincerely wish that the members of the Society will do their utmost to promote the interest of education. As to preachers, the Society has engaged Messrs. Lui Po Nam, Chan Tsz Fong, and Ma Wai Po to preach Confucius' doctrines on board the river steamers and elsewhere. Such doctrines are also preached to appreciative audiences at the Society's Hall, Des Voeux Road Central, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. It is the intention of the Society in the near future to extend the field of this work to all parts of the country; and I am confident that the results will be satisfactory. This being the anniversary of Confucius' birthday, we meet here to commemorate the occasion, and as I have the honour to hold the office of President, it is my duty to inform you of the doings of the Society. I earnestly pray that you, ladies and gentlemen, will all be mindful of the doctrines of Confucius, and that Confucianism may shed its light upon the people, saving them from evil practices, teaching them high principles of conduct and guiding them in the paths of righteousness, thus exemplifying the uplifting power of Confucianism and conferring a blessing on China as a nation.

THE REBELLION.

CANTON RUMOURS.

Quite a crop of startling rumours regarding the position at Canton were current in the Colony last evening, among them being one to the effect that rebels had taken possession of a section of the Canton-Hankow railway, and that the Viceroy was calling in the troops from the surrounding country for the protection of the city. Up to the hour of going to press no confirmation of these rumours had been received.

Large numbers of the better-class Chinese continue to come down to Hongkong by the steamers, bringing quantities of baggage with them. The report is current that the rising in Canton is fixed for the 9th day of the 9th moon (October 30th).

DEFENCE OF SHAMEN.

There were no less than eight gunboats lying in the river opposite Shamen yesterday, and on Sunday, when trouble was expected, the members of the Shamen Defence Corps were ordered not to leave the island.

REVOLUTIONARY BANK NOTES IN HONGKONG.

Revolutionary bank notes have already found their way to Hongkong. It is reported that several have been accepted by money-changers here, but whether that be true or not, a case in which some Chinese did not care to accept them came before Mr. H. Ireland at the Magistracy yesterday. It appears that the Hamburg-America Line's s.s. *Belgravia*, which had been detained at Hankow to bring down refugees, arrived in Hongkong on Monday. Some money transactions had taken place between the crew and the carpenter, and it is alleged that the carpenter wished to pay them whatever money was due in notes issued by the revolutionary forces in China. The crew refused to accept them, and laying hands upon the carpenter they bound his hands behind him, passed a switch over his shoulder, and then proceeded to tighten it up. The carpenter was rendered insensible, and was taken to hospital with a dislocated shoulder. Several of the crew appeared before the Magistrate yesterday and were remanded until Friday.

The notes have an emblematic design on the back. On the face are two reproductions of Chinese scenes in circular form, and a printed warning states that anyone forging the note will be prosecuted before a magistrate.

A MANIFESTO.

One of the manifestoes of the leaders of the Chinese rebellion is as follows: To all friendly nations, greeting: We, the citizens of all China, for the purpose of shaking off the yoke of the Tartar conqueror by overthrowing the present corrupt state of autocracy and establishing a republic in its place and at the same time intending to enter upon a more close relation with all friendly nations for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world and promoting the happiness of mankind, hereby declare that:

First—All treaties concluded between the Manchou Government and any nations before this date will be continually effective up to the time of their termination.

Second—Any foreign loan or indemnity by the Manchou Government before this date will be acknowledged without any alteration of terms and will be paid by the maritime customs as before.

Third—All concessions granted by the Manchou Government to any foreign nation before this date will be respected.

Fourth—All persons and property of any foreign nation in the territory occupied by the Chinese army will be fully protected.

Fifth—All treaties, concessions, loans and indemnities concluded between the Manchou Government and any foreign nation after this date will be repudiated.

By order of Hu Ya Sang, commander of the Chinese army of China in the province of Kwangtung.

MEN-OF-WAR AT HANKOW.

The *Shanghai Mercury* on Friday last gave the following list of foreign men-of-war which are now stationed at Hankow, as supplied by a correspondent who had that day arrived from Hankow:

British—Britomart, Thistle, Alacrity, Woodcock, Nightingale, Kinshah and Calmus, a total of eight, all lying close to the British Concession.

American—Helena and Villalobos lying off the French Bund.

French—Désirée, lying opposite the French Concession.

German—The cruiser *Leipzig*, and gunboats *Valerian* and *Tiger*, lying opposite the German Concession.

Japanese—The cruiser *Tsushima*, with Admiral on board, and gunboat *Sumida*, lying off the Japanese Concession.

Chinese river gunboats, seven in number, are lying in a line abreast of the Railway Bund, about two miles from Hankow, along with two torpedo boats.

MEN-OF-WAR AT SHANGHAI.

In addition to the above, the following men-of-war were at Shanghai on Friday:

British—The sloop *Chio* and gunboat *Snipe*. German—The cruiser *Narnberg*. Russian—The gunboat *Mandjour*.

American—The torpedo-boat *Bainbridge*, *Barry* and *Dale*.

The French cruiser *Duplex*, 7,880 tons, on Thursday left on her way up-river.

The Netherlands Government is at once despatching a man-of-war from Batavia to Shanghai.

ADMIRAL WINSTON TAKES OVER INTERNATIONAL COMMAND.

On board his flagship *Alacrity* Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, British Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Hankow on the afternoon of the 17th inst. (Tuesday). The *Alacrity* anchored abreast of the British Consulate, and later in the day Admiral Winsloe, by seniority, assumed command of all the international forces on shore and afloat. In the evening, he went ashore to the British Consulate and in company with the Japanese Admiral inspected the various concessions and outposts. Patrols from H.B.M.'s ships and other foreign men-of-war have taken up positions in their respective concessions.

The German Admiral left Nanking for Hankow on Thursday morning on board the *Ilse*. H.M.S. *Newcastle* and the German cruiser *Guinevere* are at present at Nanking. There is also a Chinese gunboat at Nanking, one at Kinkiang and one at Anking.

INTIMATIONS

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1911, at 3 o'clock at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central.

The Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings, Assets and Effects of the

KING EDWARD HOTEL and the Goodwill of the business as a going concern.

Comprising the necessary and Valuable Hotel business carried on by the late Mr. DRUMMOND DORRIS, now known under the style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL together with the benefit of the Leases of Portions of Royal Buildings and Prince's Buildings hereinafter mentioned.

The premises occupied by the Hotel and the accommodation is as follows:

1. ROYAL BUILDINGS: (a) Ground Floor and First Floor (b) Five Upper Floors and (c) Top of Fifth Floor, all disposed as follows:

(a) UNDERGROUND—partitioned off into (i) Two Spacious Godowns one used for Storing Liquors, Wines, Aerated Waters, Mineral Waters, Cigars and other Bar supplies and the other for Storing Passengers' baggage and also effects belonging to the Hotel of which there is a Large Stock in reserve (ii) a Room for Storing empty bottles (iii) a Large Room for Comprodor's Office (iv) Two Rooms for Godown coolies (v) a Carpenter's Workshop and (vi) an open space in which a Salt Water Pump with a Wall is laid.

(b) GROUND FLOOR—is divided into two Sections, namely: (A) Offices and (B) Bar. (A) Offices—(i) Booking Office with Counter (ii) Manager's Office adjoining (iii) a spacious Hall with Tables and Seats for visitors—all of which are in front while at back two Private Offices and a Telephone Room.

(B) Bar—contains (i) Bar with counter and Cash Register, all fitted up in first class style, with three Billiard Tables complete (ii) Lavatories and Urinals with Hot and Cold Water Pipes for Wash-Hand Basins, all up-to-date Fittings.

(c) Two Ground Floor and First Floor—two Compartments—(i) Private Bar and (ii) Dining Room.

(d) FIRST FLOOR—Comprises (i) Two Large Dining Rooms (ii) One Entry (iii) One Carving Room with Heating Range (iv) Kitchen with Cooking Range complete (v) Baker's Room and (vi) a space with Boiler for Hot Water.

(e) SECOND FLOOR—(i) Reception Room (ii) Private Dining Room (iii) Writing Room (iv) One Large Room with two Billiard Tables and other suitable Fittings (v) a Room (vi) a Room and a number of Subsidiary Rooms as follows:

One Ladies' Lavatory. One Gentleman's Lavatory. One Ladies' Bath Room. One Gentleman's Bath Room.

Two Spare Rooms for servants and for keeping sundries. Rooms I to VII and V to VII can be used as Bed Rooms.

(f) Upper Floors: (i) 3rd Floor: 9 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room. (ii) 4th Floor: 9 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room. (iii) 5th Floor: 19 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room.

The Bed Rooms on these Three Floors with such of the Rooms on the Second Floor as are convertible as Bed Rooms make 43 Bed Rooms in all. The Billiard Room can also be used as a Bed Room.

All the Lavatories are of the latest pattern and the Bath Rooms are equipped with First-class Atlantic Baths.

(g) Top of Fifth Floor are Chinese Kitchen and Servants' Hall.

A Fire Escape runs from the roof right down to the Ground Floor.

Each Floor has a Telephone Room.

With the above will be sold the benefit of the Original Lease of Portions of Royal Buildings upon which the above premises are situated dated the 23rd day of October, 1905, for a term of 14 years from the 1st day of September, 1905, and for a further term of seven years from the expiration of the said term of fourteen years at a Monthly Rental of \$1,716.67 and taxes which amount to approximately \$223.16 per Month.

2. PRINCE'S BUILDINGS: (i) Ground Floor with Underground Godowns now let to the Medical Hall and (ii) Three Upper Floors disposed in the following manner:—(1) Ground Floor is divided into two Sections, namely: A and B. Section A is let to the Bank of Taiwan upon an agreement for Lease which will expire on the 30th day of September 1912, at a Monthly Rental of \$500 inclusive of taxes and Section B is let to Emil Nieldhardt carrying on business as 'The Medical Hall' upon a sub-lease which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1917, at a present Monthly Rental of \$500 for the first two years of the said term and the Monthly Rental of \$600 a Month during the succeeding 3 years and at the Monthly Rental of \$700 for the remaining 2 years 2 Months and 17 days of the said term exclusive of taxes. Full particulars of these sub-leases can be supplied by the Undersigned.

(11) No. of Upper Floors: (i) 1st Floor: 9 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room. (ii) 2nd Floor: 9 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room. (iii) 3rd Floor: 9 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' Lavatory, 1 Gent's Lavatory, 1 Bath Room, 1 Spare Room.

Of the 21 Bed Rooms on the above Floors certain Rooms are let to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors and Notaries, upon a sub-lease which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1917, at a Monthly Rental of \$350.00 exclusive of taxes. Full particulars of the above sub-lease can be supplied by the Undersigned.

On the Second Floor is a Chinese Kitchen for the use of servants while on the Third Floor there is accommodation for the Hotel Watchmen.

With the above will be sold the benefit of the Original Lease of Portions of Prince's Buildings upon which the above premises are situated dated the 12th day of August, 1909, for a term of eight years from the 1st day of October, 1909, at a Monthly Rental of \$1,750.00 and taxes which amount to approximately \$227.50 per Month.

The Assets and Effects comprise the Valuable and up-to-date Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery, Table Linen and Electric Installation (Lights and Fans) in and upon the above premises and all other paraphernalia now in and upon the said premises used thereon for the carrying on of the said business, an inventory of which may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.

A Publican's Licence has for many years been held by the late Proprietor's Nominee and the Present Licensee will (subject to the transfer being approved by the Licensing Board) be transferred to the Purchaser and he can hold the same until the Licence expires on the 30th day of November, 1911.

WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD The Single-Screw Steam Launch "KING EDWARD," Licence No. 372, Length 60 ft. 5 in., Breadth 10 ft. 8 in., depth 7 ft. Gross Tonnage 27.15, Net Tonnage 11.39, together with all her Tackles, Gear and Apparatus, Engines and Boilers as she now lies afloat in the Victoria Harbour. This Steam Launch was in the Month of May, 1911, thoroughly over-hauled and repaired.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Undersigned and from the Auctioneers.

Orders to view the premises excepting the premises of the sub-leases may be obtained from the Undersigned.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Vendors.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1911. 1255

As SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

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OLD VAT

No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

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The Great Nerve and Brain Food.

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PLASMON CHOCOLATE.

PLASMON BISCUITS.

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PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Really Cures THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 20 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.

Sold in bottles everywhere.

Big G

Big G is a simple remedy for all ailments, colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, influenza, etc.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF CARPETS

AXMINSTER AND VELVET SEAMLESS SQUARES

WITH HEARTHUGS TO MATCH.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

PHONE 346.

THE CHINAMAN IN BUSINESS.

DANGERS OF DIRECT TRADING.

A Hongkong correspondent, writing to the Manchester Guardian, says at one time or another

wondered how it is possible to reconcile the oft-heard assertion that a Chinaman's word is his bond with the statement that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar." Much as one would desire to place the Chinaman on a high moral pedestal, it is unfortunately necessary to take him as one has found him. It is no longer universally or even generally true that a Chinaman's word is his bond. Until ten or fifteen years ago the Treaty Ports had certainly some cause to extol the Chinaman's virtues as a strict keeper of promises. In the old days there were comparatively few European merchants established in the Far East, and the Chinese merchants found that it answered their purpose to keep faith with all contracts entered into, especially as they were practically one and all making large profits on every transaction. All that was necessary in those days was to take good care that the European traders did not make big profits, and to keep to their promises for fear that such merchants might refuse to have further transactions with them.

It must be said, however, in common justice that there are still left many Chinese merchants of the old school whose integrity will compare favourably with the average European standard; but nowadays one notes with regret that a new class of Chinese merchant is springing up in the Treaty Ports. These ports have grown in size and importance, and competition has become much more severe than in the old days. Manchester and Bradford merchants send out scores of travellers now, whereas a decade ago a man travelling to the Far East to sell his goods was rare. The result has been a marvellous growth of small Chinese importing firms and a sad falling-off in the standard of Chinese commercial morality. As long as the average Chinaman can make good profits on his purchases so long will he be prepared to keep to his promises. When, however, losses loom up before him then he will show his adeptness in wriggling out of his bargain. To make matters worse, there are an ever-increasing number of young Chinese entering commercial life who have received a semi-European education at the schools and colleges of Hongkong and Shanghai. These men, from a business point of view, are the most trustworthy of all, and are frequently avoided altogether by the old-established European merchants.

Direct trading, however, gives them their opportunity. It is now a simple matter for a Chinaman with a fair knowledge of English to address English merchants with a view to doing a direct business that is to say, without the help of a European merchant established in China. During the last ten or fifteen years the Chinese have endeavoured to work direct imports themselves, without much success, and generally with many disappointments for the home firms who have engaged in the trade. The Chinaman, who, when he starts, has generally a fair balance at the bank, will open a so-called credit in the home merchant's favour, and undertakes to accept any drafts that may be drawn on him for his orders. All goes well while his capital lasts, but sooner or later, the inbred gambling instinct asserts itself, and he orders vast quantities of goods as a speculation without having received definite orders from his up-country buyers. The result is easy to foresee. The Chinaman's capital is soon locked up in a portion of the goods ordered, and the home merchants find themselves with a wonderful array of goods only suitable for the Chinese trade thrown on their hands. Generally there is a loss of from 10 to 50 per cent. on the re-sale, as in cases like this the market is invariably against them. If the market was good the buyer would, of course, have taken them up. Merchants at home should be on their guard against Chinese firms with English names.

Nearly all business is done by European merchants in China through the medium of a comprador. Comprador is the name applied to a wealthy Chinaman who is entrusted (usually for a commission of 1 per cent. on the transaction) to guarantee the fulfilment of the contracts and purchases made by native buyers. The comprador usually deposits a large sum as security, and this is held in trust against losses made by buyers repudiating their purchases disappearing into the interior, and getting the best of him in many subtle and elusive ways. As might be expected, the supply of good compradores is no longer so plentiful, and many European firms have recently had cause to regret that they ever opened up in China at all. Many of the older houses have been heavily hit, and several have gone under through no fault of their own. The Chinese who brought about the failures had ordered large quantities of the market against them, leaving the firms to bear the losses incurred by re-sale. Guarantors are quickly swallowed up in cases like this, and the merchants have to suffer. A well-known bank manager in the East reports that from Bombay to Yokohama the cry of the European merchants is that they cannot make imports pay. It is well here to remark, as showing the general character of the Chinese business, that it is not only the European merchant who has to bear the brunt of all this trickery and chicanery. The Chinaman would just as soon get the better of his own people. In the Treaty Ports trade marks are carelessly transferred from one quality to another and shipped up country with a view to cheating the smaller provincial buyers. With the same

object in view, false trade-marks are stamped on goods and short weights made up, and goods are ordered in inferior qualities. Cheap Japanese goods are packed into boxes which have contained British goods of the same style, and in a thousand and one ways the average Chinese merchant manages to rig up a dishonest percentage out of his trading. Every firm out in the East will report that cases of infringement of trade-marks are being brought constantly to their notice, and it is a regrettable fact that this pirating of trade-marks is increasing at an alarming rate. In exporting their own produce the Chinese are equally untrustworthy. Short weights are shipped, inferior qualities are supplied, promises are not kept, and generally it is not safe to export any Chinese wares unless every pound, yard, or piece, as the case may be, has been carefully inspected by Europeans on the spot. In order to get out of a pressing difficulty to-day the Chinaman will promise anything for the morrow, and it looks as if this state of things will continue for many years to come. Now and again it is possible to come across a European who has been well treated by the Chinese in business, and who will assert that the Chinese have a higher commercial morality than the white man, but these men will be found to be rare exceptions. It is perhaps significant of the "moral hazard" that in Hongkong the fire insurance rates for buildings occupied by Chinese are 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. per annum, whereas if the same buildings are occupied by Europeans the rate is only 1 per cent. per annum at most.

Compared with other Eastern nations, however, the Chinese still hold their heads up. For all their faults they are an amiable and almost lovable people. Like children, they get over their difficulties with smiling faces, and their cleverness is indubitable. The pity is that as a commercial nation their honesty in dealing with Europeans is not what is used to be.

STOMALIX

Sole of Carlos. Cures Dyspepsia and all per cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

Wholesale and Retail Agents: FRANKLIN NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS

ANGEL, German str., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 18th Oct.—Sourabaya 6th Oct., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINUA, British str., 1,047, Benson, 22nd Oct.—Shanghai 19th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, K. Sakurai, 20th Oct.—Fuefuki, Amoy and Swatow 20th Oct., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIWA MARU, Japanese str., 2,798, K. Kobayashi, 17th Oct.—Wakamatsu 12th Oct., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

DAONY, Norwegian str., 883, P. Solresen, 20th Oct.—Hongkong 17th Oct., Coal—Agard, Thoresen & Co.

GLENOCLE, British str., 2,399, V. Graves, 22nd Oct.—Kangoon 9th Oct., General—Seang Tak Hong.

KOREA, American str., 5,651, Wm. Fisher, 22nd Oct.—San Francisco via Ports 19th Sept., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

KUNSAK, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 20th Oct.—Singapore 14th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KYOKE MARU, Japanese str., 461, K. Masuda, 20th Oct.—Takao 13th Oct., Coal—Ataka & Co.

LUERIC, British str., 4,103, J. Mathie, 17th Oct.—Majilla 13th Oct., General—Bank Line Ltd.

MACHVEN, German str., 996, R. G. Zoller, 9th Oct.—Singapore 1st and Hoihow 8th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.

NEDDES, British str., 2,993, J. P. Tanner, 22nd Oct.—Singapore 16th Oct., Hamburg—America Line.

ONSAK, British str., 1,747, A. G. Smith, 18th Oct.—Ching Wang Tao 11th Oct., Coal—C. M. S. N. Co.

PONTOON, German str., 998, W. Botebuh, 5th Oct.—Bangkok 20th Sept., Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.

SABINE, Bremen str., 573, D. E. Boere, 16th Oct.—Swatow 15th Oct., Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SI-KIANG, French str., 615, E. de Catalano, 22nd Oct.—Haiphong 20th Oct., General—Messageries Maritimes.

SZACHUET, British str., 1,142, E. C. Jones, 20th Oct.—Nanchang 13th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TELEMACUS, British str., 1,340, A. Fraser, 22nd Oct.—Saigon 18th Oct., General—Wo Fat Sing.

TIGON, British str., 1,045, D. W. Biebio, 19th Oct.—Nanchang 13th Oct., Bean and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,578, J. J. Janssen, 23rd Sept.—Batavia 13th Sept., Sugar—Java-China-Japan-Line.

TRITON, German str., 769, W. Langschwager, 22nd Oct.—Pakhoo and Hoihow 20th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WUBU, British str., 1,227, Howard, 24th Sept.—Kobe—Butterfield & Swire.

YATSIUNG, British str., 1,424, B. J. Payne, 19th Oct.—Cheribon 10th Oct., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 2,366, T. Sekine, 23rd Oct.—Melbourne via Manila 21st Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BECHSTEIN

PIANOS

SOLE AGENTS:

ROBINSONS.

The Body-Building Power of

BOVRIL

The Standard BEEF-FOOD.

This diagram illustrates the actual body-building power of Bovril, proved by recent independent physiological experiments to be

10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Bovril, Ltd., hold the Royal Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty King George V., an Appointment also held for many years from the late King Edward VII.

"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, 10s. 4d. on y.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS. ALL SIZES.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,

BOMBAY.

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"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

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SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

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THE

LEEDS FORGE CO., LD., LEEDS

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.

Pioneers in the design and manufacture of

PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES AND BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, October 16, 1911.

[MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.]		
Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
2s Allagar	3s2 3/8	
2s Options	1s 11/10	
2s Anglo-Java	4s 4/8	
1s Anglo-Johore	6s 7/8	
2s Anglo-Malay	15s10 1/2	
2s Anglo-Sumatra	57s6 1/2	
1s Ayer Kuning	17s6 1/2	
1s Banteng	40s 4/8	
2s Banteng Malaka	1s 2s	
1s Batu Caves	210s 23s6	
1s Batu Tiga	70s 78s9	
1s Bonfort Borneo	17s6 20s6	
1s Bukit Kajang	42s6 43s6	
1s Bukit Lintang	72s6 80s	
2s Bukit Mertajam	28s 29s	
2s Bukit Rajah	20s8 230s x div.	
2s Bukit Selangor 1s5 pd.	1s 2s 4s 4s6 div.	
1s Carey United 5s pd.	1s 10s 11s9	
1s Castlefield	34s2 36s	
2s Chersonese	1s 1s7 1/2	
2s Chimpul	1s 1s2	
2s Cleddy-Ord	29s 34s	
2s Pref	29s 34s	
2s Consolidated Malay	15s 16s3 x div.	
2s Damsara	9s8 10s3	
1s Damsara	22s 24s3	
2s Dunlop	8s 9s3	
2s Edinburgh	180s 210s x div.	
2s Federal Selangor	3s9 4s3	
2s Gelandau	68s9 80s x div.	
1s Golden Hope	76s3 87s6 x div.	
1s Harpenden	6s9 7s3	
1s Harpenden	17s6 190s	
2s Harwood	4s3 4s6 x div.	
2s Highlands & Lowlands	74s3 79s6 x div.	
1s Inch Kenneth	140s 152s x div.	
2s Jasin	1s 1s2	
2s Johore R. Lands 10s pd.	1s 10s6 pm.	
1s Jura	9s6 11s3	
2s Kampong Kuantang	2410s 34s1 pm.	
2s Kampong Lp.	5s11 6s-c div.	
2s Kipar Para	127s6 142s x div.	
1s Kipitigalla	89s 10s	
2s Kipong	110s 122s6	
2s Kola Tinggi	1s10 2s3	
2s Kuala Lumpur	11s13 12s16	
2s Labu (F.M.S.)	9s 10s	
2s Labuan	5s6 6s3 x div.	
1s Leabury Lp.	22s6 27s6 pm.	
2s Lenggong	35s11 36s9	
2s London Asiatic	9s6 10s3	
2s Lumut 16s pd.	8s6 13s pm.	
1s Malacca 7 1/2 Pref.	137s6 148s9	
1s Merlimau	3s2 3s9	
2s Merlimau Options	1s23 1s104	
2s Mount Austin	27s6 31s3 x div.	
1s N/Hummek 16s 6	5s86 6s8 pm.	
2s Padang Jawa	3s7 4s1	
2s Padang	3s7 4s1	
2s Perak	6s6 7s3	
2s Perak	16s 18s9	
2s Port Dickson 5s6 pd.	2s 2s pm.	
1s Rembia Pref.	21s3 25s	
1s R. Est of Johore 15s pd.	3s4 4s4	
2s R. Est of Krian	2s5 2s9	
2s R. Invest Trust 10s pd.	6s3 7s6 pm.	
1s Sagg	18s26 20s	
1s Sapong	3s8 3s8 x div.	
1s Seaford	3s8 4s3	
2s Selangor	28s4 30s	
2s Seremban	5s89 6s5	
1s Sheldord	4s8 5s6	
1s Shingai	39s3 41s6	
2s Singapore Para	3s3 3s9	
2s Straits S. Bortam	5s3 5s7	
2s Sumatra Para	8s89 9s4 x div.	
2s Sumatra Para	8s3 9s3 x div.	
2s Sungai Choh	9s6 10s6 x div.	
2s Sungai Kapar	26s3 28s9	
2s Sungai Krian Pref.	3s4 3s9	
1s Sungai Salk	9s3 10s7s	
1s Sungai Way	1s 1s10 1s11 pm.	
1s Tanjong Malim 12s6 pd.	16s3 20s6	
1s Tanjong Malim	52s3 58s9	
1s Teluk	9s6 9s8s9	
2s Teluk	9s6 10s6	
1s United Borneo	2s 2s	
1s United S. Bortam	2s 2s	
2s United Sumatra	2s 2s	
2s United Temisang 1s3 pd.	1s10 1s11	
2s Val d'Or	26s11 27s9	
2s Yam Sung	7s3 8s6	
2s Alor Gajah	8s1 1s12 1/2	
10s Alor Hitan	34s10 36s10	
1s Ayer Kuning	0s6 0s7	
1s Ayer Molek	1s7 1s8 1/2	
5s Ayer Panas	4s70 4s75	
1s Balcowie	7s5 7s7	
1s Bukit Timah	6s0 10s10	
1s Bukit Timah	6s0 10s10	
10s Changkat Sydans	4s0 5s5	
10s Chorus 8s pd.	2s50 3s00 pm.	
2s Duff	4s6 5s0	
2s Gledale	1s5 1s6	
5s Hyster	6s0 7s25	
10s Henrietta 8s pd.	1s0 1s10 1s11 pm.	
10s Indragiri	6s25 7s0	
1s Jimah	0s30 0s35	
5s Kelantan 8s4 pd.	3s00 3s12 1/2	
5s Kempas	1s8 1s15	
5s Lunas	1s15 1s25	
1s Malaka Pinda	0s55 0s62 1/2	
2s Malakoff	1s90 2s00	
5s Mantin 4s25 pd.	0s50 1s02 1/2	
5s Merui	1s0 1s25	
2s New Serendah	1s90 1s95	
5s New Singapore	5s10 5s15	
1s Nyahs	0s30 0s35	
5s Paim	9s50 9s7	
1s Pantai	2s00 2s10	
10s Pongoh	2s70 2s75	
10s Pulau Baling 8s25 pd.	1s50 1s25	
1s Puncung	0s40 0s55	
5s Radella	8s50 9s50 x div.	
2s Sandeyoff	1s50 1s70 x div.	
2s Singapore & Johore	9s5 9s50	
2s Sungai Bagan	0s70 0s75	
10s St. Helena	1s50 1s50	
1s Tamarak	0s50 0s52 1/2	
5s Teluk Anson	3s5 4s0	
2s Trafalgar	0s65 0s70	
1s Un Pandan	0s50 0s52 1/2	
1s United Malacca	0s51 0s60	
1s United Singapore	1s05 1s10	
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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, ORAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

On 15th October, 1911.

[J. P. Bisset & Co.'s List.]

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks:		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$945, sales
Insurance:		
Union Insurance Co. Ltd.	\$100	\$800, buyers
North China	25	\$1,021, buyers
Yantai Asso. Co.	180	\$226, buyers
Canton	150	\$230, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$127, buyers
Shipping:		
Indo-China (pref.)	25	\$10,40, sellers
Shell Trans. (ord.)	21	\$10/5
Yantai (pref.)	210	\$11,00, nom.
Shanghai (pref.)	250	\$11,10, buyers
Lighter (ord.)	250	\$11,45, buyers
Kochin Transport & Tug-Boat	250	\$11,30, sellers
Docks & Wharves:		
Shanghai Dock & Eng.	T100	\$11,50, buyers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$11,61, sellers
S. & H. Wharf	T100	\$11,84, buyers
H. K. W. & Co.	50	\$11,80
Yangtze	T100	\$11,130
Mining:		
Chinese Australian	21	\$11,14
Chinese Eng. & Min.	21	\$11,14
Lands:		
Shanghai Investment	T50	\$11,104, sales
H. K. Investment	T100	\$11,110
Rumpsey's Estate	T20	\$11,11
Wellsford	T20	\$11,41
China	T50	\$11,50, nom.
Anglo-French	T100	\$11,94, buyers
Plantations:		
Alma Estates, Ltd.	21	\$11,71
Ayer's Rubber	T74	\$11,101, buyers
Paterson Co., Ltd.	21	\$11,12
Chempak Ltd.	T10	\$11,25, buyers
Dominion Rubber	21	\$11,21, sellers
Kalumpang Rubber	T1	\$11,4, sellers
K. Java P. & L.	T5	\$11,24, sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco	T20	\$11,110, sales
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	21	\$11,111, sales
Cottons, etc.:		
Shanghai Cotton	T50	\$11,97, sellers
Shanghai Electric	210	\$11,60, buyers
Shanghai Electric & Co.	21	\$11,60, buyers
Shanghai Ice	T50	\$11,101, buyers
Shanghai Gas	T25	\$11,11, sellers
Shanghai Paper	T100	\$11,8, sellers
Shanghai Waterworks	220	\$11,385, buyers
Stones:		
Hill & Hollis	\$20	\$184, buyers
J. Lowell	\$60	\$65, sales
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$63, buyers
Central Ordinary	\$15	\$8
Central Foundry	\$15	\$8
S. Montre & Co.	\$50	\$20, sellers
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$25, sellers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$110, buyers
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$20, sales
Hotels:		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$9
Hotel des Colonies	T1250	\$11,4, sellers

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, of the dates of return Mails.

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Hongkong, 5th February, 1911.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE DISPLEASURES OF CLEANLINESS.

This is the season of the year when those who return from the holidays send off mammoth parcels to the cleaners. A love of cleanliness is unfortunately the price we pay for civilization, and it is a high price in many ways, including that of hard cash. Wearing clothes does not wear them out one-tenth as much as having them kept clean, and then, when they come back from the mysterious processes which have cleansed them, it is found that these same processes have also sapped their elasticity. Even if the material of the dress survives, there is mortality among the hems, buttons, tapes, and so forth. The dress wants a stitch here and a touch there, and by the time everything has been rectified, a couple of hours has slipped away. Modern enterprise has found a way of avoiding all this, for those private individuals who can afford to pay for the release which after all does not cost very much. There is more than one company which acts as a valet, sending at stated intervals of once a week, or more, or less, taking away clothes that require cleaning, renovating or merely mending, returning them brushed and in their right mind in a very short space of time. So one can send away a dress, to be cleaned and have it come home not only free of dirt but actually ready to put on.

AFTER THE BATTLE.
In how many novels do we read that the heroine hastily donned a clean cotton frock? It is not to be done. Those clean cotton frocks—they come home from the wash and smile up at one in their crispness and freshness. Then one tries to don them hastily. The only looks which are not holding their tails in their mouths, like whittings, promptly open themselves and finally burst in the button-holes have been starched up, collars half torn off, and so forth. I believe a laundry was once started which advertised itself as a laundry with a conscience. Apparently no one could believe in the combination, for it had to be shut up. Various home devices for cleaning are on the market, of which, of course, the most frequent is petrol or benzine. Others are done up in easier forms, such as a cleaning stick, for which it is claimed that it only has to touch the stain to remove it, or cloth-balls, and so forth. Liquid ammonia does wonders, salts of lemon can be relied on at a pinch, but, after all, these only refer to casualities, and not to the dark east of dirt which sickles over the countenance of our pretty frocks.

PROCKS FOR INDOORS.
When autumn evenings make the frosty cosy, and yet not quite necessary, the thoughts of youth turn to pretty home gowns, for with the beginning of each new season we feel a natural instinct to clothe ourselves freshly and suitably. The first spring day inevitably sends us out to buy a hat; the first autumn day turns our thoughts to cashmere and tweed; and a white muslin in dress or a cosy for cap are almost synonymous with the opening of summer or winter. A very pretty dress for quiet evenings at home is of pale olive and powder blue shot silk nixon over colour. The waist belt is of the gauged nixon, showing between two lines of opals, with a clasp of opals in front. The bodice is cut very slightly low, and partly veiled under a square collar of lace hanging in points at either side of the front, and caught up like a jabot in the middle. This matches the under-dress, which is also of lace. Pouches of opals at the neck and on the sleeves finish this very beautiful little frock.

THE FAIRY BORDER.
The Indian cashmere patterns, over which Paris raved last season, are still worn fairly often, but they will have nothing like the same vogue this autumn. They were copied in cheap materials, and lent themselves to general wear far too much to please the exclusive Parisiennes. Tiny touches of Paisley will still be used owing to the way in which they carry out the present fashion for mixed colouring. Little vests or cuffs of this style on dark suits brighten them up very much, and give quite plain costumes a dress air.

GOWNS FOR THE CASINO.
There is no end to the luxury and elaboration of the materials and trimmings of gowns worn at the various casinos. One is carried to an immense extent by the exquisite embroideries with which they are decorated. Ninon, for instance, in a pale citron tulle with embroideries of the finest in a mingling of pale blue, Nile green, soft coral and black. A dress of this description is worn with a fairly full skirt caught in high at the waist with a black velvet belt tied in a bow, which falls in long ends almost to the edge of the skirt. The velvet is square, narrow, not more than an inch and a half in width. Bands of it are carried up across the shoulders in a brocade fashion, with the difference that instead of one on each side there are two and sometimes three. The gown in question has a little bib carried up from the waist and bordered with black velvet over a square yoke of Venetian point, ending in a square cut out at the base of the throat. Leaves are made of filled sinon edged with black above the cuff of Venetian point. The hat worn with this pretty frock was in old gold tulle and the trimming consisting of white roses massed round the crown and finished with a tall bow of white China silk at one side, the pointed ends rising high above the bow itself.

THE ORNAMENT OF THE FAIR.
At Deauville and Trouville many pearls were worn, even by those who, as was well known, had no scruples as to good taste, if they had preferred to wear diamonds or coloured jewels by the sea. It was a case of pearls everywhere; pearl pendants, ropes, collars, brooches, rings, and hat-pieces. Casino gowns were trimmed with pearls, real or Parisian, like the rest of the ornaments. Perhaps the favourite adornment was the long single chain of pearls, since it lent itself to every kind of dress and many ways of wearing. Distinctly the most striking pearls were those which were strong with a very tiny one, or a very small crystal, in between each two of the larger pearls. Frosted in this way pearls stand out, and one can see their beautiful shadows and colours very much better than when they touch each other. A lovely ornament is a collar consisting of three rows of pearls with two of diamonds alternated, the pearls being large and small alternately. This collar, worn over black velvet, is very lovely. In the designs still prevail, and platinum remains the undoubted sovereign of all settings—X and Z in the Globe.

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Turn the Best Printing at the Reasonable Price

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That all recent progress in Typewriters is REMINGTON PROGRESS?
A leadership unbroken since the invention of the writing machine.

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FOR

HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.



MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH	
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Yangtze.	
Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Hongkong.	
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.	
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.	
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Yangtze.	
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Lt. Comdr. H. Lyne, Yangtze.	
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.	
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. H. B. Yeale, Shanghai.	
Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, cruising.	
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. F. Corbett, M.V.O., cruising.	
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gay, Hongkong.	
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, cruising.	
Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. St. J. Farquhar, Hongkong.	
Kinsha, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Shanghai.	
Martin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. B. O. M. Day, Labuan.	
Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, en route to Hongkong.	
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., Yokohama.	
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.	
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine, Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., Yokohama.	
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.	
Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Comdr. Lamb, cruising.	
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.	
Resolute, depot ship for Submarines, 980 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale, Hongkong.	
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, Hongkong.	
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.	
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.	
Tamara, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Byres, Hongkong.	
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.	
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze.	
Virago, torpedo boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hall, cruising.	
Waterbury, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. L. Hancock, Singapore.	
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, cruising.	
Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.	
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooks, Yangtze.	
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.	
Submarines:	
No.	
FRENCH	
Olyri, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze.	
Peiho, river gunboat, 180 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Puoch, Tongki.	
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morle, Saigon.	
Pistache, destroyer, 360 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Mortenol, Hongkong.	
Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morle, Saigon.	
Redoutable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons, 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.	
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,300 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Serlot, Saigon.	
Takou, destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., Lt. Reserve, Saigon.	
Vauban, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortenol, Hongkong.	
Védouze, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, C. Saint-Jacques.	
Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikiang.	
GERMAN	
Arcona, cruiser, 2,718 tons, Captain von Hippel, Amoy.	
Atlas, gunboat, 1,600 tons, 10 guns, Captain Laus.	
Jaguar, gunboat, 990 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Graf von Possodowsky-Wehser.	
Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel.	
Luocha, gunboat 880 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p., Captain Bollen.	
Scharnhorst, armoured cruiser (flagship), 11,820 tons, 52 guns, 24,000 h.p., Captain Zar See Mass.	
Taku, destroyer, 280 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedoes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant Kolb (Hans) Bertram.	
Torpedo boat "dog," Kapitän Leut. Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,400 h.p., Captain v. Koss.	
Tsingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Bos.	
Vaterland, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Tonnies.	
PORTUGUESE	
Patris, gunboat, 700 tons, Captain J. Affonso.	
UNITED STATES.	
Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., Commanding.	
First Division.	
Saratoga, first class cruiser-armoured, 8,100 tons, flagship.	
New Orleans, cruiser, 3,430 tons.	
Albany, cruiser, 3,430 tons.	
Second Division.	
Wilmington, gunboat, 1,397 tons.	
Helena, gunboat, 1,397 tons.	
Eleana, gunboat, 560 tons.	
Rainbow, Naval transport, 6,000 tons.	
Yalobatch, gunboat, 400 tons.	
Sennet, gunboat, 400 tons.	
Calico, gunboat, 200 tons.	
Paragon, gunboat, 300 tons.	
Minidoro, gunboat, 300 tons.	
Quinn, gunboat, 400 tons.	
Torpedo Division.	
Mobile, Tender cruiser, 1,900 tons.	
Hennibridge, torpedo boat destroyer, 430 tons.	
Dale, " " " "	
Harry, " " " "	
Chancey, " " " "	
Decatur, " " " "	
Submarine Division.	
Sh-k, Adler, Porpo and Moccasin, all 100 tons.	
Special Service, Harbour Defence.	
Monitor, Monitor, 4,100 tons.	
Monimack, 4,000 tons.	
Colliers.	
Naushan, Pompey.	

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The typhoon.

which is now situated to the Eastward of Hok-

The barometer is rising in Japan, and falling over China, particularly in the North.

A depression is approaching N. China from the Westward.
Pressure is highest over S.E. China and the Eastern Sea.
Moderate to light monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
* Hongkong & Neighbourhood	
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between } Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamooks.
South coast of China between } Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan..
* N.E. winds, moderate or light; fair.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**

October 24th--AT A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.
					Force.
					Weather.

Vostock	7a.	29.89	47	82	NNE	1	0
Namuro	6a.	29.65	—	—	N	6	—
Hakodate	"	29.87	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.83	—	—	NW	1	—

Kochi	"	29 97	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30 05	—	—	NNE	1	—

Kagoshima ...	30 00	—	—	—	0
Oshima	30 06	—	—	N	1
Naha	30 09	—	—	E	1

Shijima	"	30.07	—	—	NNR	2	—
Bonin Is.	"	—	—	—		—	—
Therap	"	6	—	—		—	—

Verhulst	9 a	29.95	66	64	88W	5	c
Hankow	6 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9 a	30.11	66	68	8	1	c
Stettin	—	30.11	67	74	8	3	ag

Sharp Peak ...	30.18	70	—	N	1	6
Amoy	30.18	70	75	ENE	2	0
Water	30.35	68	95	NE	1	4

Nihoku	5 a.	30.13	—	—	NE	0	—
Aichu	"	30.09	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.08	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun	"	32.07	—	—	NE	4	—

Escadadores	3210	—	—	N	6	—
anton	9 a. 3010	76	77	SE	1	0
longkong	10 a. 3010	74	75	E	3	0

Not. Peak	30.10	—	E	3	—
Cap Rock	30.06	—	E	4	—
Macno	30.08	77	NNB	3	c
Yachow	9	—	—	—	—

Loihow	25	---	---	---	---	---
akhoi	25	---	---	---	---	---

hulien	8 a.	30 04	73	—	ENE	2	c
ourane	3	30 02	7	—	SE	1	c
St. James	—	29 59	72	—	E	2	c
pari	6 a.	3	65	70	E	1	b
lania	10 a.	40 64	84	77	WNW	1	c
craspi	6 a.	29 94	72	—	—	0	b
acrol	9 a.	—	—	—	N	1	b
loilo	"	—	80	—	N	1	b
ebu	"	29 93	83	—	E	1	c

F. G. Figg, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, October 24th, 1911.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

a FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 a STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached
 cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i
 lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r
 rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet)
 0 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL.

REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 24th.

	Previous	On Date	On Date
1			
2			
3			
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7			
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31			

	Day at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.04	30.10	29.98
Temperature ..	75	74	75
Humidity	72	75	75
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East

Barometer	2	3	3
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 23rd...79
 Lowest open air Temperature on 23rd...69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th to 31st October, 1911.

Days of Week.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
1st	11.55	10.0	11.55	10.0
2nd	12.05	10.0	12.05	10.0
3rd	12.15	10.0	12.15	10.0
4th	12.25	10.0	12.25	10.0
5th	12.35	10.0	12.35	10.0
6th	12.45	10.0	12.45	10.0
7th	12.55	10.0	12.55	10.0
8th	1.05	10.0	1.05	10.0
9th	1.15	10.0	1.15	10.0
10th	1.25	10.0	1.25	10.0
11th	1.35	10.0	1.35	10.0
12th	1.45	10.0	1.45	10.0

		b.	m.	ft.	in.		b.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	25	m	11 51	5	2	m	5 12	2	2	
			10 26	7	5		4 18	3	7	
Thurs	26	m	0 47	4	8	m	5 54	2	3	

ri.	27	10 48 a	7 4	m 4 33 a	4 0
		2 8 a	4 5	m 6 45	2 5
		11 11 s	7 2	m 4 40 a	2 3
at.	28	No infer.	high	m 7 48	4 7
		11 38 a	6 9	nor low	water
uz.	29	No infer.	high	m 9 3	2 8
				nor low	water
lon.	30	m 0 22	6 6	m 10 12	2 7
		No infer.	high	nor low	water
ues.	31	m 1 36	6 3	m 10 10	2 5
		No infer.	high	nor low	water

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Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Nisbet

Mr. W. Aufferman
Mr. H. Bennett
Mr. & Mrs. G. D. R.
Black
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Crawford
Mr. & Mrs. A. Darley
and maid

Mr. & Mrs D. E. Donnelly
Mr. & Mrs Hayes
Mr. H. Hoffman
Mr. Inbringer
Miss E. Kekewich
Mr. London

Mr & Mrs G. P. Lammert
and children

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barclay	About 26th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	Noon 26th Oct.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA Capt. W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	About 1st Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN and YOKOHAMA	Cap. C. H. Longden, R.N.R.	About 3rd Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 25th Oct., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"ANHUI"	On 28th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 31st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO and CEBU	"TEAN"	On 7th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING".
Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
"ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung. Telephone 35

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 25th October, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS-GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 28th Oct.
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 3rd Nov.	S.S. BAYERN ... 8th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 14th Nov.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SPZLA ... 2nd Dec.	S.S. BACHSEN ... 11th Nov.
S.S. SEGOWIA ... 14th Dec.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 27th Dec.	S.S. ARCADIA ... 16th Nov.
S.S. AMBRIA ... 10th Jan.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. GOLDENFELS ... 24th Jan.	S.S. FREIENFELS ... 21st Nov.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SITHONIA ... 6th Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed. day, 25th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 26th Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 27th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 28th Oct., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 2nd Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 4th Nov., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Iaha, Dava, Simporna, Tawa, Jember, Jember and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 25th October, 1911.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LARPAK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE new Triple Screw Steamer "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 3rd November, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw S.S. "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons, Captain A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ)
The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon 1912
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

To LONDON	£71-10-0
To VALPARAISO	£57-0-0

Fares by INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

To HONOLULU	£20-0-0
To SAN FRANCISCO	£23-0-0
To CHICAGO	£36-10-0
To NEW YORK	£40-0-0
LONDON via NEW YORK	£43-0-0

Single and Round Trip to all points are interchangeable and good for return by Intermediate Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, on terms which may be obtained from the undersigned.

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU," "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, AGENT,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1st and 2nd CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG.

on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Oct., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	DATE OF SAILING
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED. DAY, 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,192	WED. DAY, 29th Nov., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for Steerage Passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bill, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED. DAY, 25th Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 29th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER.

712-778]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Harino	7,000	WED. DAY, 8th Nov., at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WED. DAY, 22nd Nov., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kon	7,000	SATURDAY, 4th Nov., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	7,000	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. H. Nomura	7,000	WED. DAY, 25th October
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino	5,000	WED. DAY, 25th Oct., at Noon
	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	THURSDAY, 26th Oct., 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen	7,000	WED. DAY, 31st October

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Car. o only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR SERVICE (once in every 15 days)

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGGON.

The Next Steamer to sail from Hongkong—

"KIRIN MARU," Tons 4,000, CAPT. DEGUCHI, on 2nd Nov.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON—1912

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawara	February 14th
KAMO	9,000	E. L. Sommer	February 26th
AKI	7,000	K. Homma	March 13th
MISHIMA	9,000	A. G. Moser	March 27th
KAGA	7,000	M. Harino	April 10th
ATSUTA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd

FOR SEATTLE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	February 27th
TAMBA	7,000	K. Noda	March 26th
SANUKI	7,000		April 9th
AWA	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd
INABA	7,000	S. Tomimaga	May 21st

For further information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

1061-14-40

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)		
STEAMER	TONS	1 P.M. SATURDAY	STEAMER	TONS	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ASSAYE	7500	February 3	MANTUA	11000	March 2	March 8
HIMALAYA.....	7000	February 17	MACEDONIA.....	10500	March 16	March 22
DELHI	8000	March 2	MOREA	11000	March 30	April 5
INDIA	8000	March 16	Through Steamer		April 13	April 19
DEVANHA	8000	March 30	MOLDAVIA.....	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April 13	MAJOJA	12500	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	7500	April 27	MONGOLIA.....	10000	May 25	May 31
DELHI	8000	May 11	MALWA	11000	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71-10-0 SINGLE £106-14-0 RETURN.

2nd £48-8-0 £72-12-0

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
Tonnage	about	about
NYANZA 7000	February 7	March 22
NILE 7000	March 6	April 13
NUBIA 6000	April 3	May 17
SUMATRA 5000	April 17	May 31
NAMUR 7000	May 1	June 14
PALAWAN 5000	May 15	June 29
BOERNEO 5000	May 29	July 13
SYRIA 7000	June 12	July 27
NORE 7000	June 26	August 10

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

